The receipts of Domestic produce for the week have been : Sugar, 3532 packages : RICE, 246 bags : PADDY, 154 bags; MOLASSES, 318 barrels; WOOL

The P.M.S.S. Zealandia with dates to the 20th November, arrived on the night of the 27th ultimo. The D. C. Murray and J. D. Spreckels will be due

The old established house of S. Magnin has been revived by the return of Mr. Magnin from M Hamlin his travels abroad. He brings with him a large. and varied stock of goods suitable for this market, and has opened a wholesale house on Beaver Block. The wholesale houses of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. and G. W. Macfarlane & Co., are advertising long lines of merchandise which they are now offering to the public at bottom prices.

Below is Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co.'s monthly letter :

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1882. DEAE SIR :- Our last advices were dated October 21st per City of New York. SUGAR-The local Refineries reduced their prices

on all grades one quarter of a cent per it on the Raws in New York are dull and heavy. Cube centrifugal of 96° test quoted at 814. The Manila basis remains the same as last reported. RICE-Weak: 4 c cash, 4 c 30 days, Largo shipments have been made East in consequence of freight being reduced to 1c per B. Stock small,

FLOUR-" Golden Gate Extra" \$5.28. Oars-\$1.90 @ 1.95 for feed. BRAN-\$18% to \$19,00 per ton. BARLEY-\$1.52% for good feed.

HAY-\$18.50 for compressed.

Wood-Market unchanged, prices nominal.

Southern and San Joaquin fall 9 @ 14c. Spring

14 @ 20c. Good Northern Joaquin fall 16 @ 18c.

CHARTERS-English market firm and strong, but owing to large arrivals of tonnage, freights have Last Iron Charter 46s 3d, and yesterday the com-position ship Oberon was closed at 42s 6d Cork U. K. Exchange—60 days on London 49% d. New

York sight 1-5 @ 4. ARRIVALS. Nov. 14-Hawaiian bark Kale. 6 American schooner Rosario. DEPARTURES. Nov. 16 Hawaiian brig Pomare. 18—American bark D. C. Murray. 19—American brig J. D. Spreckels.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Stock Quotations for the Week.

PREPARED BY A. G. ELLIS, STOCK BROKER.

Par. Askd. Bid. Seld Princeville Plantation Co...... 1000 1850 Waihee Sugar Co 1000 Walanae Co..... 100 138 Waimanalo Sugar Co..... 100 135 130 Hawaiian Agricultural Co. 500 400 ... Onomea Sugar Co, bonds....... 500 ... 500 The Wailuku Sugar Co..... 500 1000 950 Union Mill Co..... 1000 ... East Maul Plantation Co...... 500 400

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Grove Banch Plantation Co...... 250 250

ARRIVALS.

Nov 25 Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waianae Schr Jenny, from Kauai and Nithau, with 8 ble wool, 100 bbls molasses, 100 bgs stare 38 hides, 3 bbls tallow, and 20 bgs rice. Stmr Likelike, King, from Maul and Hawali, with
790 bags sugar

Sche Mana, from Kaiwilahilahi, Hawali
Schr Malolo, from Hakalau, Hawali
Schr Manuokawai, from Walmea, Kauai, with
165 bgs paddy, 10 hides and 1 bbl tallow.

27.—Schr Prince, from Koloa, Kauai
Schr Kasla, from Koloa, Kauai
Schr Kasla, from Walanae
Schr Ullama, from Walanae
Schr Ullama, from Walanae
Schr Walmanalo, Nelson, from Walmanalo,
Oahu, with 556 bags sugar, 20 kegs sugar
and 18 bbls molasses.

Stmr Mokolli, McGregor, from Koolau, Oahu
26.—Stmr James Makee, McDonald, from Kauai, with
175 bgs sugar.
Schr General Sigel, from Koolau, Oahu
Schr Kalsiokona, from Koolau, Oahu
Schr Kalsiokona, from Koolau, Oahu
Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei, Kauai, with 30
bgs rice

Dec 1-Schr Haleakala, Crane, from Pepeekeo, Hawaii Simr Lebus, Lozenson, from Walalus, Oahu Stmr Lebus, Lozenson, from Molokai and Maui Stmr Walmanalo, Nelson, from Walmanalo, Koo-lau, with 430 bags sugar and 23 bbls mo

28-P M S S Zealandia, Webber, from San Francis

DEPARTURES. COASTWINE.

COASTWISE.

Nov 25—Schr Marion, for Kukuthasle
Schr Wailele, for Maliko, Maui
Schr Kaluna, for Kipahulu, Maui
28—Simr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Oahu
27—Simr Lehua, Lorzenson, for Maui and Molokai
Simr C R Biahop, Berry, for Kauai
Stmr Iwalani, Bates, from Maui and Hawaii
Schr Waimalu, for Kaiwilahilahi, Hawaii
Schr Ehukai, for Waialus, Oahu
Schr Nettie Merrill, for Lahaina, Maui
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Koolau, Oahu
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, for Kahului, Maui
Schr Kaala, for Koolau, Oahu
28—Simr Likelike, King, for Maui and Hawaii
Schr Ebukai, for Waianae and Waialua, Oahu
Schr Ebukai, for Waianae and Waialua, Oahu
Schr Manuokawai, for Kekaha, Kauai
29—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Koolau, Oahu
Schr Mana, for Lahaina, Maui
30—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Oahu
Stmr James Makee, McDonald, for Kauai
Schr Malolo, for Hakalan, Hawaii
Schr Malolo, for Hakalan, Hawaii
Schr Prince, for Nawiliwili and Koloa, Kanai
Schr Malolo, for Haha, Maui
Schr Mol Keiki, for Christmas Island

27-Am tern Joseph Russ, Henrix, for Humboldt 28-PM S S Zealandia, Webber, for Auckland and Am sloop-of-war Alasks, Belknap, for San Fran-Am brig W G Irwin, Turner, for San Francisco

FOREIGN TRADERS IN PORT.

Schr Ullama, for Hana, Mani Schr Moi Keiki, for Christmas Island 1—Schr General Sigel, for Koolau, Oahu Schr Kekaulnohi, for Hanalei, Kanai

Am schr Claus Spreckels, Cousins
Am ship Hope, Curtis
Haw Schr Ninito.
Am bk H = Almy, Freeman
Am bk Heindeer, Baker
Am bk Lizzie Marshall. Baker Ger bk Livingston, Steffens. Haw schr Jennie Walker, Underwood Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

R M & S Australia, Tulloch, from Sydney, due Dec 1s
PM S & City of Sydney from San Francisco, Dec 24
Am bk Forest Queen, from Port Gamble
Schr Ruby A Cousins, from San Francisco.
Am bk Amy Turner, from Boston, Jan 15
Am bkine Discovery, from San Francisco.
Br sh Ambassador, from San Francisco.
Br sh Ambassador, from Bremen
Be bk Ullock, from Liverpool
Am bk DC Murray, from San Francisco
Am bgine J D Spreckels, from San Francisco
Br bk Loch Lee, from Newcastle, N S W
Haw brig Pomare, from San Francisco for Kahului

IMPORTS. From San Francisco, per R M S Zealandis, Nov 27-39 pckgs cigars, tobacco and cigarettes, 5 bbls whiskys, 1841 pckgs general merchandise.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Nov 30—Sugar: 95,-449 lbs, W G Irwin & Co; 87,377 lbs, H A Widemann: 22,917 lbs, G W Macfarlane & Co; 20,550 lbs, C Brewer & Co; 29,433 lbs, T H Davies & Co; 26,405 lbs, M Phillips & Co; McLasses: 1936 gallons, W G Irwin & Co; Rice: 38,000 lbs, M Phillips & to; Whale Oil, 15,604 galls, Capt J G Baker. Domestic value, \$22,760.27. Foreign value, \$9,000

For Mani and Hawaii, per Iwalani, Nov 2:—Walter Brash, P McInerny, A A Todd, C Wall, J R Cook, P Makee, W C Queen, W Dunn, Lung Yee and about

For Kanai, per C B Bishop, Nov 27-Mons J A Gripp Mrs P A Coeta and servant, G N Wilcox, Mr Kruse and

For Kahului, per Kilaues Bou, Nov 27-Mrs Marlin and daughter, Mrs L Cook, Mrs J T McCrosson and about 35 For Molokai and Mani, per Lehna, Nov 27—Capt G E G Jackson, A T A'exander, W C Meyer and wife, Mrs R H Meyer, Miss M Banister and about 20 deck. For Mani and Hawaii, per Likelike, Nov 28—T J Rayselden, Mrs Forbes, Miss Forbes, C Afong, T Afong, D F Tomlinson, Mr Schutler, T Tierson, F Hanson, W G Wood, G S Harris, Dr Tisdale, J U Kawainui, Mrs B J Taylor, A Enos, wife and child, B Beech, C L Wight, wife and child, P J Phillips, W Notley, L H Delaoux, G H Luce, Jr., W Holmes, R S Kynnersley, D Kahaulelio, Chas Moltino, J W Moanauli and wife, Miss Bierce, Miss A Widdifield, Mrs King and Miss N Spring. For Sydney and Auckland, per Zealandia. Nov 28-I Guibert, W.J. Lownsend, J. Lysett and M. Anderon.

For San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Nov 30-Miss Peck Miss C Martin, "Mexico Bill," D C Aldridge, A E Aldridge and wife, Thomas Rainer, W B Taylor, P Grisbed For Kanai, per James Makee, Nov 39—James G Hayselden, G H Dole and son, W Weight, wife, child and servant, Mira M A Titcomb, Master I. Titcomb, Peter Souza,

From Kauai, per James Makee, Nov 29—Miss Titcomb Mr Foster, Mrs Rice and about 30 deck.

wife and child, Miss B Purvis and about 25 deck.

BIRTH. In Honolulu, on the 26th inst, to the wife of Henry

MARRIAGES.

MEYER-BANNISTER-In this city, November 25, 1882, at the residence of Mr. William Anid, Kapalama, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. WILLIAM C. METER Of Kalae Molokai, to Miss Elizabeth Kallikulani Bannister of

ADVERTISER, beg to acknowledge the receipt of a piece of wedding cake from the young couple; and offer their hearty sloba with wishes for long life and prosperity. BOUVERIE-HOFFNUNG-On the 5th September, at St. Peter's Cranley-gardens, by the Rev. J. Downie, M.A. Francis Kenelm Bouverie, eldest son of John Augustus Shell Bouverie, Esquire, J. P., of Delapre Abbey, Northsunptonshire, to Carairs, eldest daughter of A. Hodoung, Esq., of 36, Redeliffe-square, South Kensington,

A CARD.

I wish to tender my thanks to those kind friends on the other Islands, who forwarded to me their contributions to the Fair in aid of St. Louis Col-MRS. J. A. RODANET, Sceretary, Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1882.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1882.

"HE hath not dealt so with any nation."

The above words of the inspired Psalmist are no doubt the sentiment of every patriot. whatever may be the condition or position of his country. This very text has been adopted as one of the national mottoes of the Republic of Mexico, and the traveller in Mexico sees displayed on the walls of the national Legislative Hall, and on tablets in the sacred church edifices of that country the Latin version of the Psalmist's words, "non fecit taliter omni nationi." The citizen of the United States solourning in Mexico looks with amusement and a ferior to that to which he himself belongs. But in a consideration of the physical characteristics of the land, the Mexican can point out to the American with some pride greater variety of products which the ferneighbor with certain social facts which. however the latter may esteem them, the a desirable land. He will tell him how little his gountry knows of the conflict of creeds which disintegrates American society. He will show him that whilst the United States can boast of a yearly increase of population from other lands, Mexico is prolific of population born on the soil; that Mexican women have not succumbed to the physical degeneration or learned the secret arts by which the women of American birth have become so sterile. He can truly say Schr Mot Keiki, from a fishing cruise
Sthr Likelike, King, from Mauland Hawall, with
him unsettled politically, there is a greater social union, a more thorough one-ness of the people in religion, in every day habits, and in desires, than can be found across the

northern border of his State. Physical greatness has been somewhat too much dwelt upon by orators who, taking the past, the present, and the expected future of the United States for their theme, have descanted on her mountains, plains and rivers, the capabilities of her soil, the robust energy of her population, the wide space that remains within her borders for incoming millions. But if mere physical vastness is to count for so much. the Tartar may hold up his head with a challenge, and claim to be in the van of human affairs. He may point to the bewildering extent of his mighty steppes and the all but insurmountable physical bulwarks which surround the region which he calls his own. He may show us the snowelad mountains which have so few peers, and the wide areas over which his countless flocks and herds can roam, and lask what there is in the survey-bounded limits of even an American prairie ranch to compensate for the wide liberty, the almost boundless space which he enjoys. He may boast of the calm and equable existence which he and his fathers have enjoyed from inimemorial time, varied only by warlike adventure sought for as a relaxation and an amusement, and ask what an artificial life in the crowded cities, whose grandeur and rapid growth is the American's boast, and amid the hurry and strife whose motto is "the devil take the hindmost" which forms the everyday life of the American, can present to compensate him should be lose the tranquil patriarchal life he now leads. It is told of the Icelander in London that he fell homesick in that center of civilization and looked back with regret to sights which surrrounded him as he grew up to manhood, to the grandeur of glaciers, snow-covered peaks and towering icebergs; and in that richest and busiest of cities sighed for those abundant sources of wealth whales, the walruses, the seals of his idy say, "God hath not dealt so with any nation," with all the fervor with which the Psalmist of old uttered the words. And so, for the reasonable self-complacent gratula-

this exclamation is a very suitable one. The resident in this country, be he native Hawaiian or naturalized foreigner, may likewise and with especial propriety adopt the same language, and claim as his own the fervent ejaculation, "God hath not dealt so with any nation." How favorable and how goodly in aspect are the physical conditions in which we live. Here we are free from those violent tempests which sweep so destructively over portions of the in our fishing industry generally. There is hibit American continent, uncursed by the burnicane which uproots forests amid hurricane which uproots forests amid succeeds in putting matter other benefactor who energetic managers of the Association and to all scatters houses and their inhabitants amid dition, so that fish mass and in a better conthe turmoil of the elements. Neither are cheap again.

we plagued with the overwhelming floods which ever and again drown some of the fairest portions of that country in a wild waste of turbid waters, and sweep away and often irrevocably destroy the fruits of the settlers' patient labors. The frightful frosts which make human existence a struggle come not near us. If we cannot boast of some great "Father of Waters" like the Mississippi, neither have we the low marsh lands which lie contiguous to the great American rivers and fill a large part of the area of the United States with those shivering chills and fevers, which are the curse of a vast population. These islands are the true Insulae fortunat e situated as they are in the midst of an ocean which has been so appropriately named "the Pacific." Our serene mountain peaks symbolize the peace and order which prevail in the valleys and on the shores which they overlook. In no other country in the world is the production so large in proportion to the population, and in no country is the taxation, comparatively so light. Our form of government is shown to be highly suitable by the fruits it has brought forth. A monarchy, it is often contrasted unfavorably with a Republic. Yet we would ask our republican friends if they could desire or devise a government more in conformity with their political ideas than that which exists here. In properly considering the rights of that people who but so short a while ago were fully masters of the soil, it is appropriate that the ruler of the country should be chosen from among the line of their chiefs, and in the present incumbent of the throne we have a ruler who was the choice of his own people and of the foreign population as well. Some republicans when asserting their principles, are pleased to talk in a denunciatory strain of Kings, and armies, and forces independent of the popular will. No such language is appropriate in this land, and no American Republican possessed of good taste would flaunt in the face of the Sovereign his theoretical ideas as to the arrogance of Kingliness as a representative of mere force. Our King goes forth alone and unattended, and when it is his pleasure to do honor to the occasion of an American Thanksgiving, he drives forth accompanied only by his beloved Queen. Whereas, let us bear it in mind, when the Governors of some American States go forth they are escorted by a body of lancers. From end to end of this land we see peace, order and plenty prevailing. Well then may the citizen of this little Kingdom appropriate and adopt as especially his own the motto, "God hath not dealt so with any

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

nation," for which we return our thanks.

(From the Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser.) THE International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be opened in London in May feeling akin to scorn on this motto adopted next, promises to be a very interesting by a nation which he esteems so much in- affair. It need hardly be said that so extensive and costly a gathering of objects connected with one special form of human industry, has not been undertaken without some definite practical purposes being held the loftier mountains, the richer mines, the in view by its promoters. Nothing could more clearly show the importance which is tile soil vields both by nature and in re- attached in England to the maintenance turn to the labors of the cultivator, and and development of the national fisheries also the more ancient civilization of his than the design of this great undertaking, country. And more than this, he will tri- and the array of names which we find on umphantly confront his boastful northern | the list of its promoters. The work was recognized at once as a national one, and the responses which have been received by the majority of mankind take to be evidences of | Exhibition Commissioners to the invitations they addressed to the Governments of other nations to take part in the matter prove how deep and wide-spread is the interest which attaches to it.

If the design of the Exhibition as set forth in the published prospectus be fully carried out, the resulting collection will be extremely complete and full of interest to the idlest visitor, however, little he may care about the practical objects which its promoters have in their minds. The firstclass of exhibits will be those which relate to the actual work of fishing. Sea fishing and fresh water fishing will each have their appropriate illustration. In this respect the word "fishing" is used by the Commissioners in its fullest popular sense so as to include the capture of a lobster and the dredging for oysters; fish being taken to include all that is commonly spoken of under the name of shell-fish. An important part of this department of the Exhibition, will be taken up by models of vessels specially adapted for fishing purposes, and of the various appliances with which they are fitted. There is also to be placed in the Exhibition all sorts of appliances for protecting the lives and vessels of fishermen, from the ordinary life-boat to methods of breaking the force of the sea at the entrance of harbors and elsewhere. The exhibits of the last named class will have special interest for us. Numerous articles, some original, some quoted from foreign papers have appeared in our columns on the subject of protecting the numerous exposed landings on our coasts by diffusing oil on the surface of the waters. Recent experiments made in Great Britain have led to the belief that this long known artifice may be turned to practical use on an extensive scale, and it is not improbable that the competition among inventors which this great exhibition is likely to incite, may produce for as something which we can apply to the circumstances of some of our own more troublesome harbors, with great benefit to all who are obliged to use them. The second class of exhibits will be those which relate to the economic condition of fishermen. The third will include all the methods by which the products of the fi-heries are turned to account commercially. The preparation, preservation and utilization of fish, its transport and sale, come under this head. We note that one division is appropriated to "models of fish markets." Perhaps Honolulu might get a useful bint on this subject. The other departments are to be devoted to Fish Culture; the natural history of fish and of their food; the history and literature of fishing, fishing laws and of commerce in fish. Finally, a series of prizes is to be given for essays on various subjects connected with fisheries, fish culseas. This poor Icelander was ready to all the subjects named for these essays is one for which only a minor prize is provided-"on the currents, temperatures and other physical conditions of the sea in relation of the patriot of any and every country.

be no doubt that much may yet be done to improve the methods of fishing in vogue here, and to render the supply of fish more varied, more constant and less dear than it has been of late. We note that the Agricultural Society in framing its rules added Pisciculture to the subjects originally em-braced in the list of objects it desires to pro-mote. That Society might do well to go a little farther, and see whether it cannot do something to induce a better state of things

amateur and ac

ant she had ris

Hawaiian Sugar. WHAT ONE OF THE MONOPOLY HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE

RECIPROCITY TREATY. There was at the Palmer House vesterday Mr. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Mr. Irwin is a member of the well-known sugar were invited by the His Ex. Rollin M. Dagraising and refining firm of Spreckels & Co., of gett, United States Minister Resident, to San Francisco and Honolulu. "There are sixty sugar plantations on the island," said Mr. Irwin to a Tribune reporter, "and we represent fifteen of them, which produced about 25,000 tons of sugar this year. On one plantation which Mr. Spreckels own, and upon which he lace, at St. Andrew's Church. has some 4,000 acres of suger-cane under cultivation, he has expended over \$2,000,000. The islands produced about 60,000 tons of sugar this year, of which we furnished nearly one-half. Mr. Spreckels is a man of vast wealth, and he has in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 invested in plantations in the islands."

"His wealth," said The Tribune reporter, Yes, I suppose so. He comes into the mar-

ket and buys the total crop, but the market is open to every one else in the world who desires to do the same thing." "But no one can come in, as I understand it,

o buy the sugar."

"Mr. Spreckels is a man of brains and business, and he does the largest business in sugar with the planters. He purchases their crops from year to year, and he ships them to his refinery in San Francisco." "I suppose he is the most interested in con-

States and the Sandwich Islands ?" "To you that may seem a small matter, but it

is of great moment to us." "But the cry is that he monopolizes every-

"I suppose that he does monopolize the sugar trade, but each plantation is at liberty to sell to anybody else. The planter can deal with whom he pleases." " Is sugar-raising profitable generally?"

All the planters are not wealthy by any means. Everything on the islands is done on credit. Notes are a great commodity there. The planters have received an immense impetus since the reciprocity treaty went into effect in 1876. But the scarcity and high price of labor has kept many planters heavily in debt?" "You employ Chinese labor ?"

"Yes, we employ some on our plantations, but the Chinese Government has interdicted more from coming."

"What are you doing now to secure labor ? "We are importing men from Portugal, It is good labor, but it is very expensive to secure, on account of the large families which they have, and which we allow them to bring with them.' " WHAT IS THE AVERAGE PAY OF LABORERS? ...

"About \$1 per day, and our Superintendents get from \$2000 to \$6000 per year." "What about the impositions which are inflicted upon your laborers on the islands?"

"What about enslaving Norwegians whom

"There was no truth in that. We imported some 500 Norwegiau males, who proved a failure as plantation hands. They are unsuited to the heat and labor, because they are accustomed to their own more northern climate. We now import labor largely from the Azores. It costs us about \$100 per man to secure the passage of a

wherever else he pleases." "Have all the Norwegians left the island?" "No sir; some of them are there yet working as plantations hands, but the climate is too

Suppose reciprocity is abolished?" "It will leave a great many of the plantations in a very bad state. Reciprocity went into effect in 1876, and it has more than quadrupled the trade between the Pacific States and the Islands.'

"Its abolishment, I suppose, will affect your "It won't affect Spreckels & Co. particularly,

except upon the plantations in which they are interested. The duties on sugars are paid by the planters.' "Won't the effect be to close your refinery?" "It will have no effect on Spreckels so far as the refinery is concerned. At the present time Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, are building two fine steamers, at the cost of \$500,000 each, for a

direct semi-mothly fine between the Islands and San Francisco, and this all results from re-"The benefits of reciprocity seem all to have been on the side of Spreckels & Co." "No sit. The United States have profited by reciprocity. Through its means the Islands nave purchased all the agricultural and other machinery in this country. They have nine American built inter-island steamers, constructed in San Francisco; and also some twenty-five sailing vessels for the island trade, which carry the sugars, machinery, etc. The English and

French Governments would like to see reciprocity between the United States and the Islands abolished. These Islands are the key to the Pacific, and the United States should continue to control them. Nearly all important Government positions are held by Americans, and the and praying that his blessings and mercies may Islands are really an American colony." "I suppose that Spreckels is virtually the

say in the government of so small a country. where he has so much invested."

Mr. Irwin is accompanied by Mr. Sam Parker, a friend of King Kalakaua, who is the owner of a ranch and 40,000 head of cattle on the Islands. and a gentleman worth several millions of dollars. He goes to Europe to buy fine cattle to seventh mingle with his herds. They leave for New By the President : York this afternoon.

Entertainment at the Honolulu Library Reams.

An appreciative audience from the best of Honopleasant and rational amusement rather the common pleasant rat ture and utilization, and the laws relating to these subjects. The most interesting of all the subjects named for these essays is one for which only a minor prize is prowhich was as four se judged from the programme, Carrie Castle chillows: Duet on two pianos by Miss violin duet by and Miss Dora Dowsett; piano and more. gration of fish."

We are glad that our own Government has consented to take a part in this important and interesting exhibition. There can be no doubt that much may yet be done to improve the most of the many states and many states and many states and some provided by and Miss Bors Bowsett, plant and readings by Mrop Miss Castle and Prof. Tarndley; sung.

Ring through the land Thou gavest, and now with heart and tongue we catch the swelling anthem, and on the western below. The state of the same of the s Delia's Baskped ittle dramatic sketch entitled "Around Green and defet." by Mrs. E. P. Adams, Miss Nina Bernice 1th Mr. Atkinson, and singing by Miss where the Parke. We hesitate to particularize was so go are general quality of the performance "Around \$47od, but we cannot help speaking of rendered Light, Parket" as a cem in itself, and rendered belia's Basket as a gem in itself, and presentat doubly charming by the manner of its ents of Merion. The histrionic and elecutionary talknown iougirs, Adams and Mr. Atkinson are not untaste, fe in this community, but the combination of hibited, yeling and genuine dramatic expression exby Miss Green, were a surprise and a de-

May we in the months to come, see many such.

THANKSCIVING DAY.

The President of the United States having issued a proclamation designating Thursday, the 30th November, as a day of national Thanksgiving and Prayer, the Amermake due observance of the day in barmony with the people of the United States of America, and to this end appropriate services were offered at Fort Street Church in this city, by the Rev. J. A. Cruzan at 11 o'clock a.m. that day. Similar services were also offered by the Rev. George Wal-

was evinced by the large gatherings at both places of worship. At eleven o'clock precisely the proceedings pened at Fort Street Church by a Voluntaryfrom 3rd Organ Sonata, Myron H. Jones, followed by the Lord's Prayer. The choir then sang.

My Soul doth Magnify the Lord '

During the singing of the Psalm, Mr. Daggett entered the church, followed by His Majesty the enables him to monopolize the sugar market | King, Her Majesty the Queen, their Excellencies the Premier and Gov rnor Dominis, and His Majesty's acting Chamberlain. As they entered, the congregation rose up, and remained standing throughout the singing of the Psalm. Mr. Daggett then ascended the dais and made the following introductory remarks prior to

reading the Proclamation : Mr FRIENDS: Before proceeding with the reading of the proclamation of the President of the United States, I ask the indulgence of a few words. The observance of a day of national thanksgiving is strictly an American custom, and as such is entitled to our especial countenance; and although it has been in vogue for more two and a half centuries, no other nation has as tinning the reciprocity treaty between the United | yet followed the example. Nor need this much be wondered at, for never, since the children of Jacob dwelt beside the Jordan, has a nation been so blessed as the Great Republic, whose scattered but ever-devoted children are assembled here to-day under the tamurind and the palm thing on the island, and gives nebody else a to give thanks to the God of their fathers for all that He has done for them in the past, for all He is doing for them now, for all of His promises for the future; to give thanks to Him Whose mercy lifted in their wasted strength. Whose finger guided when their paths were dim;

To give thanks to that 'Almighty Father from whose hand

The centuries roll like grains of sand. The thanksgiving custom had its origin with the Puritan Fathers of New England, For many ears after their arrival in the New World, their ardships were many and their privations great. Their scanty crops from year to year scarcely ufficed to carry them through the long and rigorous winters of their new home. They tilled their fields with their rifles strapped to their backs, and the hostile arrows that looked at them through the thickets were almost as plentiful as the thoras. To enable them to bear their heavy burdens of danger and destitution, their ounc I yearly set apart a day of solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Finally, their skies became brighter, and their fields broader and more green, and when one Autumn, the usual motion was made for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer an old member of the Council rose-such a man, I can conceive, as was stern old Abraham Davenport, made glorious by the verse of Whittier-and moved as a substitute that a day of thanksgiving and praise be appointed, for, said he, our streams are full of fishes, our granaries are full of corn, and peace and abundance sleep upon every threshold. The substitute was promptly adopted, and thus was inaugurated our day of thanksgiving. The custom was continued by the executives of the several states, but the day was not always uniform, although generally late in Autumn. It extended from New England to the Middle, and then to the Western States, but was seldom observed in the Southern States.

It was during the rebellion that Abraham Lincoln, the greatest of all the martyrs to the cause of human liberty and Christianity, first made Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday. He appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer, Portuguese, and we make a contract with him and the executives of the several states recogfor three years, at the expiration of which time | nizing federal control at once issued proclama he is at liberty to remain on the island or go tions setting apart the same day. And so since has the custom continued, the President of the Republic fixing the day in each year by procla-mation, and the Governors of the States and Territ ries giving it formal and distinct acceptance. And so may it continue so long as the Republic lasts, which will be to the end of time, and so long as the providence of God finds recognition among the peoples of the earth.

I will now read the PROCLAMATION.

In conformance with a custom, the annual obervance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving. The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied-for the peace and amity which subsist between the Resublicted a all the nations of the world ; for our reedom from internal discord and violence; for the increasing friendship between the different sections of the land of liberty, justice and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions, and their cheerobedience to the civil laws ; for the constantly increasing strength of the Republic, while extending its privileges to our fellow-men who come to us ; for improved means of internal communication and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the generally prevailing good health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries, a liberal return for our mechanics' toil, affording a market for the abundant harvest for our husbandmen; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for wise and generous provisions to effect the intelectual and moral education of our youth; for he influence upon the conscience of the restraining and transforming power of religion, and for the joys of home. For these and for many other blessings we should give thanks. Wherefore, I de recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labor and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near to the throne of Almighty God, offering to him praise and gratitude for the manifest good which he has vouchsafed to us, continue. And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed may be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within "Mr. Spreckels naturally has something to the land may rejoice and be glad in this season hand and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at Washington, this 25th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the independonce of the United States the one hundred and CHESTER A. ABTHUR.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

This was followed by the Authem-" Thorn visitest the earth and waterest it," by the refit Street Choir, Scripture Lesson, re en by the Rev. J. A. Cruzan. Hymn-Am Frica, by the Inlu society assembled on Tuesday evening at the Choir and Congregation. Prav. st. By Rev. S. C. rooms of the Library and Reading Room Associa- Damon, D. D. Resnorth By Fort Street Choir. tion, to listen to the entertainment previded by that enterprising organization. The object of the waters of the Written for the occasion, by Hon. R. Association on this occasion being to provide Za-M. Daggett.) was sung by the Choir and Con-

> O Thou who blessed our fathers on bleak New England's shore!

> Is borne our voices with it beyond the Asian seas.

And set a sign within to tell us Thou art near, For at Thy feet, O Father! we lay our hopes and As Thou wert with our fathers, be with us through the years !

Beside the palm. O see us! Beneath the ulu hear.

The Rev. J. A. Cruzan delivered a sermon of which the following is an abstract; Mr. Cruzan chose for his text-Psalm 147 20, 'He hath not dealt so with any nation," and for his theme, "God's dealings with America, a cause for devout thanksgiving " God wonderfully prepared America to be the home of a great people. She lies in that narrow zone between north services to this charming little entertainment. latitudes 30° and 60° in which all great nations

have existed; she has the richest soil; a shore line over 8000 miles, and a river navigation twice that; oil for light, coal and iron, and all the

precious metals; a wonderfully varied climate.

and the finest scenery. God wonderfully preserved America until the coming of the right people. The Norsemen five centuries before Columbus, discovered America and lost it. Then came Columbus, and the French, and Spanish and English adventurers. But these all failed in their enterprises, for they were not the men to lay the foundations of a great nation. At last came the Pilgrims-men who loved freedom, liberty of conscience, and God more than all else. It was their work to lay broad and solid foundations. All through her early and subsequent history God wonder-It was an occasion of especial interest, as fully preserved America.

America has had a won erful development. She has grown from less then three to fifty-two millions of people. By the year 1900 she will probably have one hundred millions. The speaker then gave statistics to show the present marvelous development of the Great Republic and declared that she was now only in her infancy, quoting from Joseph Cook and Encyclopeaia Britannica to show that she is capable o supporting over three billions of people, and that she will, in all probability, eventually have

But is America losing her moral power, which is her real strength, as is the strength of any nation? No. The three great conservative moral powers are the home, the press, and the pulpit. Never before did these mighty powers "so work for righteousf ness" as in America to-day. Her homes are more attractive, home-training is more thorough, and parental influence is stronger than ever The press of America is not, in all things, or in all cases, what it should be, but still it is a mighty moral power. The pulpit was never so powerful before in America. One hundred years ago there was one Protestant Christian to every fifteen or her people ; now there is one in every five. That the moral life of the nation is still stalwart and vigorous is proven in every crisis : as examples, the Civil War in 1861, the electoral contest in 1876, the assimilation of the constant stream of foreign immigration, and the recent election. The hearts of the great American people are right. If the time should ever come when they are not, then will the days of the R public be numbered. It is true of America, of H. waii, of all nations, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

The Choir sang the Anthem "O clap your hands, all ye people," after which the Rev. J. A. Cruzan deliver of the Dismission. Their Majesties passed out while the Postludio-quoniam, from Mass in C. was performed by Myron

At the close of the services, the King accompanied by their Excellencies the Premier and the Governor of Oahu honored the American Legation with an official call; and his Majesty expressed to His Excellency the U.S. Minister Daggett a cordial appreciation of the American National holiday of Thanksgiving.

At St. Andrew's t'ro-Cathedral there was a large congregation in attendance. The service, being largely made up of the service from the American Prayer Book especially for Thanksgiving Day, was chorally rendered. The music was hearty and devotional. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, fruits, and the flags of Hawaii, Great Britain, the United States, and other nations. An admirable sermon was preached by Rev. A. Mackintosh from the text in Psalm 33: 12.

The speaker referred to the people of Israel of old as taught that obedience to the Law of God was the secret of all true national prosperity. Their great festivals commemorated national events of great importance in national life. The unity of the nation as if the nations of all time was proclaimed to rest upon the great gift of God to all men in the sacrifice of His Son the promised Messiah. Underlying all the outward forms of ceremonies was the spiritual element of sacrifice, the joyful giving up to the Divine worship and service of the spiritnal man. Christ the great king demands the loyal praises of the nations. No fetters can chain to earth the soul which is united to the living

No where on earth dwells a nation more highly favoured in its degree and according to its condition than our own. There are defects and there are disappointments, but still our lot is far superior to that of most other nations. Thepreacher went on to say that judging from the accounts given by people from abroad, what we chose to call our heathens here, were enlightened beings compared with the savages who live in full sight of the noblest monuments of Chris-

Rem Adbertisements.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT THE ALCITPET A CRK LIVINGSTONE

" H. STEFFANS, Max. " Wil Sail for the Above Port on Lecember 11th, _882, taking

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FIREMEN'S NOTICE .!

MEMBERS OF HONOLULUEN, GINE CO. No. 1 are particularly requested to Regular Company Meeting! MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, at 7,50 o'clee . sharp. 1m-portant business. Per order. J. H. LOVEJOY.

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We Invite Inspection

of national thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Our Large & Complete Stock L'HISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS !

> OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES! These Handkerchiefs are

> Put Up in Very Elegant Boxes,

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- Containing -1 Dozen Handkerchiefs

Each, and are suitable for

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New Year's GIFTS.

BELFAST, IRELAND And we have no hesitation in stating that they are of tho

They are Manufactured expressly for us at

finest texture that has ever been imported to this Kingdom.

The Largest and Greatest

SEVERAL THOUSAND of POUNDS.

Hotel street, between Nucanu and Fort.

When we will offer the finest selection of

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New Advertisements.

HOTICE.

Therefore, all parties who are now living on said lands are hereby requested to vacate within thirty days from this date. For information regarding terms, etc., inquire of the undersigned at the office of His Majesty's Chamberiain, Iolani Palace, Honolulu.

1.EVI ISAAC KAIAMA.

Honolulu, Nov. 30th, 1882.

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE IN LOTS OF Not Less Than 20 Heads !

PLANTATION GOODS!

Steel Rails, 18 pounds; Sugar Coolers, Simple Belting.

Helvetia Laces, Tuck Packing. Hemp Packing, with or without India Rubber B.bbit Metal, Barbed Fence Wire. Mining Steel, Hoes Pickaxes,

Patent Steam Pipe Covering. Lubricating Oil, Cement. Fire Clay, Fire Bricks, Sugar and Coal Bags, Twine.

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CAKES ! CAKES !! Christmas

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BE FOR SALE OF ALL DESCRIPTION. BOTH ORNAMENTAL and PLAIN ... CONSISTING OF

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Christmas and New Year's

IINCE PIES! Very Large Assortment

Fancy Sugar Toys! Of my OWN manufacture, and Gneranteed to PREE OF ALL POISONOUS COLORS so ing of IMPORTED CANDIES.

STOCK OF CANDIES! - CONSISTING OF -

Of my ewn manufacture, and Guaranteed to be STRICTLY PURE. For Sale at P. HORN'S Steam Candy Factory & Sakery.

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SEWING MACHINES!

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THIS DAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at their Rooms, Seaver Block, Queen street, consisting of

GROCERIES!

TRY GOODS. CROCKERY.

TINWARE

CHROMOS, MATTRESSES. BAG3 OATS and BRAN

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-- AND --TUESDAY and SATURDAY THE 19th and 23d DICEMBER.

THE 12th and 16th DECEMBER.

Useful and Fancy Articles CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

NOW ALL MEN THAT I. THE UN-dersigned, own all of those several pieces or parcels of land situated in Kona. Hawali. se fellows: Land in Kaloke, more particularly described in R. P. No. 3772, L. U. A. No. 9241.

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CECIL BROWN,

Steam Clarifiers of 500 gallons,

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